

(3) Work Plan

(a) Project Summary

(i) Organization

The Southern Appalachian Labor School (SALS) is a non-profit local community-based organization that began in 1981. Presently, the 12 board members (40% female, 20% African-American) represent the communities and groups served by SALS. More than half of the board members are low income or live in low income coal camp communities. The result is a board that directly represents individuals and the groups that face a health and economic crisis, namely low income, disabled people, veterans, union members, people impacted by toxic wastes and those in civil rights organizations. The proposed project is a direct income of discussions involving board members and those in the membership base.

The mission of SALS is to provide education, research, and linkages for working class and disenfranchised people in order to promote understanding, empowerment, and change. The Southern Appalachian Labor School is committed to developing a real comprehension of the social, economic, and legal structure which affect the lives of Appalachian peoples.

SALS' has on-going funded projects with local stakeholders that will be directly connected to this project through grant agreements. Specifically, this includes HUD (Comprehensive Counseling), West Virginia Housing Development Fund (HOME, HELP, CHDO), USDA (Housing Preservation Grant Program), Federal Home Loan Bank-Pittsburgh (Affordable Housing Program), West Virginia Department of Education (Accent Education), Corporation for National Service (AmeriCorps VISTA), and New River Health Association (Dr. Daniel Doyle). Several local community groups namely the Beards Fork Community Organization and the Public Improvement Council for Kincaid and Upper Page (PICK-UP), are also involved.

The housing programs noted above will be involved with literature, mitigation criteria and funds, third-party inspections and technical assistance workshops. The VISTA's will be involved with educational services, outreach, and awareness. The health provider and professional will be involved with testing and monitoring. The local organization will be part of the base for establishment of a community team. These involvements are already part of existing agreements with these entities.

(ii) Summary Statement

The overall goal of the SALS "Getting the Lead Out" program is to contain, reduce, and/or eliminate lead exposure or poisoning. Childhood lead poisoning is currently defined by the Centers for Disease Control (CDC) as those children having a blood lead level greater than or equal to 10mcg/dl. New information and studies, however, are concluding that blood lead levels greater than 2 mcg/dl are cause for concern and cause learning delays.

West Virginians are at high risk for lead poisoning due to the percentage of housing build before 1978 (60%) when the use of leaded paint was banned and the high percentage of people living in poverty. This is particularly true for children living in poverty (26.4%). Of the 32,491 children less than six years old who live in poverty, 8,720 or 26.8% live in pre-1950 housing.

Aside from the reporting of blood lead levels in children with cooperative health providers to the Fayette County Health Department, there is no systematic outreach or awareness. This is in spite of the fact that most homes are pre-1978 (pre-dominantly pre-1950), home ownership is the highest in the nation, and many children are being raised by grandparents in old homes.

SALS operates county wide housing and social service programs and its community center serves a dozen coal camp communities with school and health services. Thus it is in an excellent position, with a trusted 33 year history as a 501(c)(3) non-profit community-based organization, to effectively deal with "Getting the Lead Out". This will include awareness, outreach, community team building, and workshops designed to assist families mitigate the problem.

(iii) Educational Priority

The primary educational priorities are Community Stewardship and Health. A secondary educational priority is Education Reform.

(iv) Delivery Method

The delivery method is reflected in the project's proposed outcomes. They are:

Goal 1

Building upon the West Virginia Lead Abatement Act 16-35, partner with community and government resources to facilitate primary prevention activities including addressing old housing issues and consumer education on improving/maintaining older housing.

a. Objective 1

Partner with local agencies and primary care clinics to educate families about primary prevention of lead poisoning, and the need to screen young children.

b. Objective 2

Obtain and distribute primary preventive educational materials, conduct media campaigns, and conduct presentations to low income families in old homes.

c. Objective 3

Provide workshops and media programs for home owners and those involved in the SALS Home-Buyer Education Program.

Goal 2

Increase availability of lead safe dwellings in Fayette County.

a. Objective 1

Explore funding opportunities for SALS Housing to provide remediation resources.

Goal 3

Create awareness of lead existence by actually visiting older homes.

a. Objective 1

Conduct testing and pre-1978 homes, with particular emphasis of any lurking problems.

Goal 4

Promote awareness through a Strategic Community Partnership

a. Objective 1

Develop partnerships with Fayette County Schools, Head Start, WVDHHR, WIC, and Public Water/Sewer Districts to provide materials for distribution.

b. Objective 2

Develop a local team of community members, civic leaders, and professional health care providers to sustain and expand the initiatives.

Proposed Outcomes

Goal 1 Outcomes

- a) Partner with 10 local agencies and clinics.
- b) Distribute primary prevention educational materials to 500 families.
- c) Conduct six workshops, and/or media presentations for home owners.

Goal 2 Outcomes

- a) Provide data and information for the submission of two grants that would provide resources for home remediation for lead.

Goal 3 Outcomes

- a) Conduct in-house testing at 59 pre-1978 homes.

Goal 4 Outcomes

- a) Distribute awareness information through collaborative agencies with intakes, water/sewer bills, parent packets, and similar inserts that will go to 8000 people.
- b) Create one County Focus Concern Committee of community members, civic leaders, and professional health care providers to sustain and further develop the initiative.

(v) Audience

Due to a high number of owner occupied old coal camp houses and the poverty rate, Fayette County has been targeted by the West Virginia Department of Health and Human Resources (Office of Maternal, Child, and Family Health) as one of 11 counties in the state for lead prevention concern. In fact, Fayette County is ranked 5th out of 55 counties with high levels of childhood lead poisoning. In part, this development has occurred due to the increased number of dysfunctional families. This results in grandparents, who tend to live in older coal camp houses, having increased responsibility to care for grandchildren.

(vi) Costs

The primary costs will be on a Project Director/Resources Specialists, educational materials, and test kits.

(b) Project Description

(i) Why

The overall goal of the SALS "Getting the Lead Out" program is to contain, reduce, and/or eliminate lead exposure or poisoning. Childhood lead poisoning is currently defined by the Centers for Disease Control (CDC) as those children having a blood lead level greater than or equal to 10mcg/dl. New information and studies, however, are concluding that blood lead levels greater than 2 mcg/dl are cause for concern and cause learning delays.

West Virginians are at high risk for lead poisoning due to the percentage of housing build before 1978 (60%) when the use of leaded paint was banned and the high percentage of people living in poverty. This is particularly true for children living in poverty (26.4%). Of the 32,491 children less than six years old who live in poverty, 8,720 or 26.8% live in pre-1950 housing.

The project will increase environmental stewardship because it has a design that clearly specifies measurable results. These results will be documented, evaluated in the context of the listed project goals and objectives, and reported as a final report to EPA and the community.

Since SALS is intricately involved with housing, children, health, and educational empowerment programs, this lead poisoning project is a key component of its strategic plan to improve the quality of life in the coalfields, SALS has a 30 year history as a 501(c)(3) non-profit community-based organization and this plan will continue to be implemented in the future because it is consistent with the SALS mission.

(ii) Who

Management: Barbara Painter and Vickie Mullins

Barbara has worked for SALS for five years. Prior to SALS, she was the weatherization director in Fayette County for 30 years. While at SALS, she has coordinated the SALS "Green" program, including conducting over 80 major energy audits with NEAT computer programming.

Vickie has worked for SALS for over twelve years, five of which were as a VISTA volunteer. Currently, she is a VISTA supervisor, and coordinates the SALS social services Office of Economic Opportunity program, and oversees the Energy Express/After-School/Child Nutrition programs. She has received training in Homebuyer Education, Child Nutrition, VISTA Supervision, and the All Star substance abuse program.

Construction Manager: Vickie Smith

Vickie has been the SALS Construction Manager for 19 years. She possesses a WV Contractor's License and is certified with National Occupational Competency Testing Institute and the National Center for Construction Education and Research as a building instructor. She possesses a Certification of EPA/HUD Lead Maintenance Training, supervises five construction site supervisors (all of whom have crews), and has completed 180 rehabilitated and 30 new homes for SALS Housing, the latter five being rated as Energy Star 2.5 and 3.0.

Fiscal: John David

John is an emeritus Professor of Economics and Chair of the Department of Social Sciences and Public Administration at West Virginia University Institute of Technology. As chair, and as Director of SALS, he has administered over \$12 million in grants from various federal, state, and private agencies, including HUD, USDA, AmeriCorps, National Science Foundation, OSHA, WV Department of Education, and the Governor's Office of Economic Opportunity. He earned his B.S. at the University of Michigan and the Ph.D. at West Virginia University.

Structure:

The Project Director reports to the Director of the Southern Appalachian Labor School, who in turn reports to the Board of Directors. The Project Director will report regularly in the SALS Leadership Council and monthly to the SALS Board. The SALS Director will serve as a project's Fiscal Officer and require that goals/objectives are met and activities implemented in accordance with the workplan.

The project will recruit its audience from people trapped in old coal camp houses. While West Virginia leads the nation in home ownership, most of the homes were built in the early 1900's as temporary structures by the coal camp companies and railroads. The cluster of structures became small rural company towns close to the coal mines, usually along the creeks and in the hollows. When the companies closed, the houses were sold to the occupants and have been handed down for several generations. SALS, utilizing volunteers, AmeriCorps Members, and YouthBuild participants coupled with materials provided by HUD, USDA, and the Federal Home Loan Bank, has been rehabilitating those housing units in regard to roofs, plumbing, heating, electrical, and structural integrity. Over the past dozen years SALS has weatherized over 1000 homes, rehabilitated 180 homes, and constructed 20 new homes. SALS' has several construction crews under full time supervision of Vickie Smith, who possesses a contractor's license and a "Certification of Completion of EPA/HUD Lead Maintenance Training." She is committed to the reality that the lead poisoning issue must also be addressed. Since SALS also operates a community center that serves a dozen coal camp communities with school and health services, it is an excellent position to include and effectively deal with the lead exposure issue. SALS has a 33 year history as a 501(c)(3) non-profit community-based organization.

(iii) How

SALS will utilize the following outreach techniques with primary effort on low income, understand, minority, and high risk families.

- a) Materials will be distributed in water/sewer bills, school packets, in-take materials for social services, intakes for Head Start, primary care clinic bills, and similar inserts by cooperating agencies.
- b) Materials will be distributed to 500 low income families who have had their houses identified, weatherized, repaired, or rehabilitated by SALS Housing over the past decade.
- c) Public Service Announcements will be placed in area print, audio and visual media.
- d) Workshops and media presentations will be made in coal camp communities where at-risk housing is primarily located.

The community education methods will include:

- a) Targeted home mailings
- b) Targeted home visitations and media presentations
- c) Community Workshops

- d) Inserts for distribution by collaborative partners
- e) PSA materials
- f) Training by resource specialist for members of the Local Sustainability Committee

	<u>Outputs</u>	<u>Begin/End</u>	<u>Benchmarks</u>	<u>Resources</u>	<u>Responsible Party</u>
Staff Training		Month 1/2	Certificate	2 Staff	PD
Goal 1					
Objective 1	Identify 10 Partners	Month 1/2	MOU	N/A	PD
Objective 2	Mailing	Month 3/3	Postmark	Printed Materials	PD, RS
Objective 3	Group Presentations	Month 4/11	Sign-In	Printed/AV Materials	PD, RS
Goal 2					
Objective 1	2 Grant Proposals	Month 9/11	Receipt	Research	PD, RS
Goal 3					
Objective 1	50 test	Months 7/11	Test Results	Kits	PD, RS
Goal 4					
Objective 1	8000 Inserts	Months 6-12	Agency	Printed Verification	Partners Materials
Objective 2	Committee	Months 11-12	Meeting	Local People	PD, RS
PD: Project Director			RS: Resource Specialist		

(iv) With What

SALS has designed the project to have measurable objectives, as clearly listed in the workplan and on the Logic Model form. Pre and post subject questionnaires will be regularly used. The project will also strive to lower the incidence and severity of elevated blood-lead levels in children by making owner-occupied families in the old coal camp houses aware of the problem and assisting them take corrective action. The issue will also be monitored at the SALS Community Center in its children's educational and health programs. Furthermore, SALS will pro-actively deal with the lead issue as it continues to rehabilitate many homes in the area and work with home owners to mitigate the problem. Specifically, the project will do the following:

- a. Create issue awareness: outreach to coal camp families via mail, children take-home handouts, and water billing inserts with the Page-Kincaid Public Service District.
- b. Arrange testing of children.
- c. Arrange testing of homes.

- d. Establish a community team to monitor the on-going process.
- e. Provide advice on home rehabilitation.
- f. Conduct educational workshops: SALS will sponsor workshops, using professional personnel to provide information how homeowners can contain or mitigate the problem.

Evaluative results will be documented, evaluated in the context of the listed project goals and objectives, and reported as a final report to EPA and the community.

1. Goal 1

SALS will identify partners and measure progress with signed Memorandums of Understanding.

SALS will initiate mailings, conduct presentations, and prepare PSA's. Progress will be measured with postmarks, attendance sheets, and audience pre-post ratings.

2. Goal 2

SALS will seek separate funding that would permit SALS Housing to remediate houses that are identified as having a problem. Progress will be measured by the submission confirmation of receipts.

3. Goal 3

SALS will conduct home visits and conduct testing. Progress will be measured by casework reports.

4. Goal 4

SALS will insert materials in partner mailings. Progress will be measured by partner confirmation.

SALS will establish a Community Collaborative and will train members to continue the program. Progress will be measured by training attendance and meeting minutes.

(c) Quality Assurance Project Plan

In accordance with Appendix I, there is no relevance for the Quality Assurance Project Plan requirement.

(4) Budget and Non-Federal Match

	<u>Grant</u>	<u>Match</u>	<u>Total</u>
I. Personnel			
A. Project Director/Resource Specialist (100%)	15,000	5,000	20,000
B. Construction Manager: 20%		3,000	3,000
\$30,000 10%			
C. Fiscal Manager: 10%			
\$30,000 20%		3,000	3,000
SUBTOTAL	<u>15,000</u>	<u>15,000</u>	<u>26,000</u>
II. Fringe			
A. Personnel Services @ 25%	<u>3,750</u>	<u>2,750</u>	<u>6,500</u>
SUBTOTAL	<u>3,750</u>	<u>2,750</u>	<u>6,500</u>
III. Travel			
A. Staff Trainings (2 @ \$250)		500	500
B. Local Travel (6000 miles @ .50)	<u>1,500</u>	<u>1,500</u>	<u>3,000</u>
SUBTOTAL	<u>1,500</u>	<u>2,000</u>	<u>3,500</u>
IV. Supplies/Materials			
A. Test Kits	500		500
B. Literature			
5000 @ .50	2,500		2,500
C. Office Supplies	1,500		1,500
D. PSA Materials			
10 @ \$100	<u>1,000</u>		<u>1,000</u>
SUBTOTAL	<u>5,500</u>		<u>5,500</u>
V. Other			
A. Postage			
1. Regular		500	500
2. Inserts (8000 @ .42)		3,360	3,360
B. Telephone	250	500	750
C. Phone/Photo Duplication	500	500	1,000
D. Office Space			
12 months @ \$300	1,000	2,600	3,600
E. Office Equipment			
12 months @ \$200	1,000	1,400	2,400
F. Administrative	<u>1,500</u>	<u>1,500</u>	<u>3,000</u>
SUBTOTAL	<u>4,250</u>	<u>10,360</u>	<u>14,610</u>

TOTAL		30,000	26,110	56,110
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TIMELINE

	<u>Outputs</u>	<u>Begin/End</u>	<u>Benchmarks</u>	<u>Resources</u>	<u>Responsible Party</u>
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PD: Project Director

RS: Resource Specialist

Performance Measures – Logic Model

Outputs	OUTCOMES		
	Short Term	Medium-Term	Long-Term
Building upon the West Virginia Lead Abatement Act 16-35, partner with community and government resources facilitate primary prevention activities including addressing old housing issues and consumer education on improving/maintaining older housing.	Distribute primary prevention educational materials to 500 families.	Conduct six workshops, and/or media presentations for homeowners.	Partner with local agencies and primary care clinics to educate families about primary prevention of lead poisoning, and the need to screen young children.
	Partner with 10 local agencies and clinics.		Obtain and distribute primary preventive educational materials, conduct media campaigns, and and conduct presentations to low income families in old homes.
			Provide workshops and media programs for home owners and those involved in the SALS Home-Buyer Education Program.
Increase availability of lead safe dwellings in Fayette County.		Provide data and information for the submission of two grants that would provide resources for home remediation for lead.	Explore funding opportunities for SALS Housing to provide remediation resources.
Create awareness of lead existence by actually visiting older homes.		Conduct in-house testing at 59 pre-1978 homes.	Conduct testing and pre-1978 homes, with particular emphasis of any lurking problems.
Promote awareness through a Strategic Community Partnership.	Distribute awareness information through collaborative agencies with intakes, water/sewer bills parent packets, and similar inserts that will go to 8000 people.	Create one County Focus Concern Committees of community members, civic leaders, and professional health care providers to sustain and further develop the initiative.	Develop partnerships with Fayette County Schools, Head Start, WVDHHR, WIC, and Public Water/Sewer Districts to provide materials for distribution.
			Develop a local team of community members, civic leaders, and professional health care providers to sustain and expand the initiative.

TECHNICAL EXPERIENCE AND QUALIFICATIONS

A. Technical Management: Barbara Painter/Vickie Mullins

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B. Technical Implementation: Vickie Smith

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C. Technical Fiscal: John David

John is Emeritus Professor of Economics and Chair of the Department of Social Sciences and Public Administration at West Virginia University Institute of Technology. As chair, and as Director of SALS, he has administered over \$12 million in grants from various federal, state, and private agencies, including HUD, USDA, AmeriCorps, National Science Foundation, OSHA, WV Department of Education, and the Governor's Office of Economic Opportunity. He earned his B.S. at the University of Michigan and the Ph.D. at West Virginia University.